

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MENENDEZ'S TRAGIC DEATH

How the Late President of San Salvador Was Betrayed by His Officers.

He Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy While Pursuing a Body of Rebels Who Had Invaded the Palace in the Guise of Musicians.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A picturesque account of the death of President Menendez, in the city of San Salvador, is published in the Courier des Etas-Unis, from a letter written by one of its subscribers in Central America, who was an eye-witness of the terrible scene enacted on June 22. He describes it as follows:

"The President General Menendez, in order to celebrate the fifth anniversary of his triumphant entrance in San Salvador, had invited the prominent families of the city to a grand ball at the palace, which was to be followed by a banquet in the presidential palace. At 11 o'clock, when the dancing was at its height, there arrived in front of the palace the musical band of Santa Ana, invited for the purpose of adding to the jubilation of the occasion, its members shouting 'Viva Menendez' and playing the Huelga march. The company forming the guard of honor accompanied the band and escort accompanying it to penetrate into the square of the palace, in the belief that it came to serenade the President. Suddenly the musicians threw away their instruments, which they replaced with guns and war weapons, and by the escort. Then, led by Gen. Blasio Marcial, they ascended the steps, reached the doors of the dancing hall, and summoned the President and the Ministers to surrender."

"General Menendez was at the moment somewhat indisposed, and reclining upon a sofa in his apartments on the second floor. On hearing the shouts of the insurgents, who had changed their hurrahs of 'Viva Menendez' for those of 'Muera Menendez,' Viva Ezequiel, the President appeared at a window, talked excitedly to the rebels, fired his revolver at them and appealed to the guard of honor to do its duty. A lively fusillade was opened upon the level of the dancing hall, whence the guests could see the flashes from the guns. Tremendous confusion ensued, mothers calling for their sons and daughters, husbands looking after their families, and the pitiful cries of the wounded, and, in the midst of the storm, the voice of President Menendez, in a paroxysm of rage, calling for General Ezequiel and defying him to personal combat."

"The fusillade stopped and a strange silence prevailed. Only two voices were heard—that of the President, standing in the window and continuing his imprecations, and that of Blasio Marcial, standing on the steps, covered with blood, and with only a horse-whip in his hand, encouraging his soldiers and forbidding them to shoot. The rebels begged the ladies and the strangers to get out from the palace, assuring them that there was no danger and offering to protect them with his body. The rebels, however, did not heed his words, and their shoulders naked and their hair flying to the wind, stepped down the few steps. Among them were the wife and daughter of the Minister of War, whom they embraced, when Marcial interfered. 'General,' exclaimed the Minister, 'my wife and daughter are dying with fright. Leave them to me. I will protect them. I return immediately. I give you my word of honor.' 'I accept it,' said Marcial, 'but don't fail to return.' The Minister did not come back. At this moment Colonel Martinez, commandant of the guard of honor, who had not understood the meaning of the fusillade, and took for a salute to the President, appeared on the portico and saw the soldiers of Marcial. 'Surrender,' said the latter; 'let us not shed useless blood. All the barrels are in our power, and the hope of better persuading Martinez to let him in his arms. But meanwhile the President had come down from his apartments, and seeing Martinez in the arms of Marcial, exclaimed: 'What? What? Even my body guard abandons me?'

"No," answered Martinez, 'I am come to die by your side.' 'A struggle took place between the two chiefs, who rolled on the ground, and Marcial was killed. 'Then, Menendez, with a sword in one hand and a revolver in the other, surrounded also by a few friends, and ordering his guard to follow him, made his way to the street in pursuit of the rebels. But he suddenly turned himself around, his arms beating the air, and fell. A sudden death stroke had struck him. He was carried into the palace, and Martinez slowly retreated toward the barracks of the guard, where he was soon subdued by the greater numbers of the insurgents."

"What? What? Even my body guard abandons me?'

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A combine of the principal printing-houses in the country has been effected.

The Lehigh Coal Company put its 8,000 miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa., at work on full time yesterday.

The Olympic Club, of New Orleans, has made Jimmy Carroll and Alvin Bowen to fight, on Sept. 16, for a \$3,000 prize.

While temporarily insane, yesterday, Mrs. Langford, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, widow of an Indian missionary, poured coal oil over her clothes and then ignited it. She will die.

Willie Hardin, son of T. V. Hardin, a farmer of Barren, Ky., twenty miles from Louisville, was killed to death by mules yesterday.

Attorney-general Dillard, of South Dakota, has rendered a decision that maintenance of a place where liquor is drunk is in violation of the law, and the seller must prove that he is not violating the law.

Mrs. Josephine Hatchford, wife of Dr. Thomas Hatchford, of Milwaukee, has been convicted of being accessory to her husband in the killing of Minnie Beardsley, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

The Democratic convention of the Fourth district of Ohio, held at Greenville, failing after six hundred ballots to nominate a candidate for Congress, took a recess until Sept. 3 and changed the place of meeting to Piqua.

The jury in the case of Dr. Henry Meyer, of Chicago, charged with an attempt to defraud the Germania Life Insurance Company, by securing the issuance on a life policy by deceit, has returned a verdict of not guilty.

Carl Nilsson, proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping off the wharf at Bay Ridge. He had been quite despondent recently in consequence of financial embarrassments and the sickness of his wife.

Mrs. Emily Cavanagh, who was arrested Thursday in New York, for shooting her husband, James Cavanagh, for abandoning her, was arraigned in court yesterday and held \$3,000 bail for trial. The husband, who is connected with the "My Aunt Bridget" company, is not seriously injured.

At Mayville, Ky., yesterday, Lena Hamilton, daughter of J. A. Hamilton, a coal merchant, got a verdict for \$4,500 for breach of promise of marriage against James Shackelford, a wealthy bachelor. Miss Hamilton is twenty-four years old and Shackelford thirty-eight. She sued for \$15,000.

Mr. Clarkson on His Way East.

Chicago, July 25.—First Assistant Postmaster-general James S. Clarkson will arrive in the city to-morrow morning, on his return from his Western tour of inspection, and will leave for Washington in the evening.

Return of Hon. Frederick Douglass.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Mr. Frederick Douglass, United States minister to Haiti, arrived to-day, from Port au Prince, on the steamer Prince Frederick Hendrick.

PLUCKY SAN SALVADORIANS

The Little Central American Republic Making a Strong Fight Against Odds.

Review of the Situation by a Recent Resident of the Country—Conflicting Reports of Battles—Armenians Massacred by Turks.

SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Discussed in All Its Phases by One Who Knows—Uncle Sam's Interests at Stake.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dr. Wolfred Nelson, a traveler and scientist, who has spent many years in the Central American provinces, and who has just returned from that country, on his way to Europe, was seen by a reporter yesterday and questioned concerning the reported outbreak between Guatemala and San Salvador. "I believe the reports are true," he said, "but I base my belief on what I know of the condition of affairs in those countries, and not at all on the consular reports. Those consuls are the most active men in the world in suppressing the truth about disturbances of this sort. Almost constantly since the war of 1855, when General Barrios was shot dead on the field of Chichupa, the Guatemalans have made strenuous efforts to dominate in the Central American provinces. Their ambitions in this regard have been fired by the arbitrary leadership of Gen. Barrios, who declared himself President, and has ruled with an iron hand since that time. The support that has been given Barrios has been largely derived from the army of Guatemala, a heterogeneous body of Indians of the poor, or laboring class, who are badly clad, poorly paid, and seldom fed. There are more generals than privates in the army of Guatemala, and the country is so large, and the principal places so inaccessible, that while they have a large population, they have a very small army."

"By a series of forcible measures, of which the recent battle is only an instance, the Guatemalans have striven to force the small republics of Central America into the bonds of a so-called Central American union—a federation that can have no possible cohesion, and one that means only the domination of the Guatemalan province of Guatemala, and its tyrannical ruler, Barrios. Against these forcible measures the San Salvadorians have made every resistance. They have been brave and successful, and successful opposition means existence. They and their sister republics are closely allied, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. While the Guatemalans are divided into a number of petty factions, having their own bitter animosities, their country, moreover, is so large that it is impossible to control it all at the same time. There will be many more battles before this war is over, and if San Salvador is not victorious, the end will be the same. The superior force arrayed against her, not to her own weakness or faint-heartedness, for the San Salvadorians are the best fighters in Central America. The women are as brave as the men. They are the most perfect Amazons I ever saw, and it goes without saying that the men are equally formidable."

"I am perfectly convinced that the reports of an alliance between Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are without foundation. Such a union would only have been entered into through consular agencies, which, as I have said, cannot be relied upon. Upon the allies of San Salvador in this war, the Guatemalans are the only ones who are not to be depended upon. Nicaragua and Costa Rica may make common cause with her or become a part of the union with which they are entirely friendly. Nicaragua is the only one of the Central American republics that has never been accused of irregular practices. She has no foreign debt, she has built all her roads, her people are brave and loyal, and they will fight with indomitable perseverance. The Costa Ricans are the natural allies of Nicaragua. The former government can bring her troops down the Pacific sea-coast by water, as she has done before, or march them from Punta Arenas, on the Pacific coast, to Rivas, on Lake Nicaragua. There they can be landed by steamer to Granada, to Masaya, to Managua, to Leon and to Corinto, the Pacific port of Nicaragua, and then be landed on the mountains of the Central American Republic. The Guatemalans have found, in their recent skirmishes against San Salvador, that it is no easy matter to transfer troops from the mountains to the plains. Guatemala lies inland and upland seventy-three miles. To get into San Salvador an invading army from Guatemala must go through the mountains, and the mountains are guarded by a people warlike and brave to a degree. If Guatemala persists in her efforts to bring about this union, she will have to fight through the armies of San Salvador, and it is on the narrow strip of land to the south of her that her battles must be fought. I have heard that the Guatemalans are planning to support Guatemala in her contest. This is very doubtful. In the event of her making common cause with Guatemala, she is in a position to assist her, but Guatemala cannot assist her. That General Bogran, President of Honduras, would willingly accept of the aid of the Guatemalans, as much as Guatemala has always dictated the policy of Spanish Honduras."

"Mexico, Guatemala's northern neighbor, has a large army, and is well equipped. A population of 9,000,000. The usefulness of these troops is seen in the fact that the boundaries between Guatemala and Mexico have long been respected, and a section of Guatemala undoubtedly belongs to Mexico, from a geographical standpoint, and when revolution or war occurs, the opportunity is presented. Indeed, Mexico has already sent troops to the frontier, awaiting her chance to invest the adjacent country."

"Back of this whole question there is one of great interest to Americans—the outlook for the Nicaragua canal, and the effect upon that question of the Central American situation. It is the generally accepted belief in Central America, and throughout a well-founded one, too, that if Guatemala succeeds in invading San Salvador, and if Nicaragua, she will load down the waterway with so many concessions, as to make its completion impracticable, if not impossible. The Central American Republics are down there, and they are much interested in the defeat of Guatemala for this reason. The feeling in Nicaragua regarding the canal is not one of friendship and esteem. She is small and weak, but she knows that she holds the key to the problem of interoceanic travel in the Central American Republics. Nicaragua and prevent the granting of a concession to build the great waterway. The scheme was exposed at the time in La Estrella de Guatemala, edited by J. G. Holland, at present a refugee from Guatemala in this city. It is said in Nicaragua that this same French capital stands ready at any time to tempt the Guatemalan government in the event of her success over San Salvador and Nicaragua. It is also said that if offered the money would be accepted, and the proposed building of the great canal effectually suppressed."

Latest Rumors from the Seat of War.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—Yesterday the Salvadorian, General Ezequiel, defeated the Guatemalans again at Atecatempo Chingo, in Guatemala, twenty leagues from the frontier, obliging the Guatemalans to abandon their fortifications at Coto. The Salvadorians captured an immense amount of booty, including correspondence between Guatemalan generals and Salvadorian traitors. General Ezequiel has sent a personal challenge to President Barrios, of Guatemala, and the proposed building of the great canal effectually suppressed."

According to a special to El Universal, Guatemalan agents are spreading false reports of victories. Geronimo Poni says that the Guatemalans have taken the city of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are, privately, friends of Salvador.

Another dispatch says the troops of San Salvador invaded Guatemala, and planted their flag upon Guatemalan soil. Guatemala was insulted, and declared war. The Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Cotequepe and Chingo. The loss

was great on both sides. Yesterday the troops of San Salvador were driven out of Guatemala.

Dispatches from Guatemala say that the Salvadorians will receive a subsidy from the Guatemalan government, which gives the Guatemalan authorities certain rights while the vessels are in Guatemala. Among these there is the right to search for contraband goods, among which count arms for nations at war with Guatemala.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

Horrible Outrages by Turks—Fifty Dead Bodies Found—350 Persons Wounded.

LONDON, July 26.—The news gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum: On June 20 the soldiery were ordered to disperse a gathering of Armenians who were holding a meeting in a church-yard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians, and the Turkish police joined in the attack. The shops and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The rioting lasted four hours. The British consulate, at which, on the same night a fête was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was attacked and its gates and windows were broken. The consular agents and the members of his family took refuge in the cellar of the building, and the fête was abandoned. The American mission school was attacked by fifty Turkish soldiers, and many of the pupils were killed. The teachers were bayoneted; 350 persons were wounded and one hundred are missing.

A band of Armenians recently made a night attack upon the village of Korum, more, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Armenians plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops, and in the fight which ensued sixty Armenians were killed and many others wounded.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

British Politicians Surprised at the Turn Taken by the Heligoland Debate.

LONDON, July 25.—The turn taken by the debate on the Heligoland-Zanzibar agreement in the House of Commons has produced a genuine sensation in political circles. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt made it plain in last night's debate that the action of the government in seeking to ratify a cession of territory by act of Parliament was a pure innovation. There is absolutely no precedent for it. In America, where legislation and government policies are so largely experimental, and where precedents are created every day and disregarded every day, the significance of the facts pointed out by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt can hardly be appreciated. The Englishman has a high respect for precedent, and it must be on very weighty grounds, indeed, that he will assent to any overturning of established precedent. It is the effect of the Heligoland-Zanzibar agreement, however, to perform in supporting his method of procedure in the House of Commons. The Heligoland-Zanzibar agreement, however, to perform in supporting his method of procedure in the House of Commons. The Heligoland-Zanzibar agreement, however, to perform in supporting his method of procedure in the House of Commons.

Polite Threat to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, has presented a note from Russia to the Porte declaring that the granting by Turkey of the concessions demanded by Bulgaria would humiliate the Czar. The Bulgarian demands, the note says, are maneuvers to strengthen the tottering throne of Prince Ferdinand and his illegal rule. Furthermore, the note says the Bulgarians are hostile to Russia, and that the Porte's condescension to that principality would be an unfriendly act toward Russia. The note is a serious consequence. The attitude of Russia, as displayed by the note, seriously exercises the Porte.

The Egypt's Boats Were Worthless.

LONDON, July 25.—The crew and the cat-tlemen from the National line steamer Egypt, which was abandoned on fire at sea while bound from New York to Liverpool, have arrived in London. The carpenter of the steamer says he believes that the cotton on the Egypt was on fire when she left New York. He also says that the boats of the steamer were worthless. They had been in use for years on the steamers Erin, Holland and Spain successively before they were placed on the Egypt, and the names of the steamers had been painted out when they were transferred from one vessel to the other.

Mormons Must Leave Switzerland.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch from Geneva says that the Federal Council has about decided to expel the Mormons from the republic. It has been urged to take this course for some time past. Petitions in favor of the expulsion have been signed by tens of thousands of the working people of the republic. The expulsion of the Mormons is a serious consequence. The attitude of Russia, as displayed by the note, seriously exercises the Porte.

Cable Notes.

Andrew Carnegie has donated £10,000 for a library at Ayr, Scotland.

Thirty Arabs were killed in the recent fighting at Adilla, Morocco.

The Heligoland cession bill passed the second reading in the British House of Commons to-night by a vote of 20 to 61.

Land agents from Berlin are flocking into Heligoland, and real-estate speculation on the island is rampant. The islanders have raised their prices ten shillings per square foot since the cession.

The Bulgarian government denies the truth of reports, emanating from Bucharest, of the execution of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Messrs. Riggs and Reitzinger, Americans, have been created knights of the Legion of Honor for their services to French trade, but more especially for the work they have done in connection with the French exposition of last year.

The Horse and Trumpets, a public house in Northampton, England, which has been permitted to sell ardent spirits for about 350 years past, has had the renewal of its license refused, on account of the house being a nuisance to the neighborhood.

The Queen dowager of Korea died on the 4th of July, aged eighty-three years, having resigned during the minority of the present King. Her royal mourning was ordered, which means that the whole nation is obliged to don mourning for three years. Heavy taxation is imposed to pay the funeral expenses.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday Mr. Roche, Minister of Commerce, asked a credit of 400,000 francs to lay a cable between France and England. He stated that the cable had been laid in 1859, and was a great success. He also asked a credit of 200,000 francs for telephone lines between Paris and London.

Obituary.

TOLDO, July 25.—Nathaniel R. Locke, the venerable father of the late Dr. R. Locke, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," died here to-day at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He was a native of Deerfield, Mass., in 1793, and he served in the war of 1812. He had been a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Church since his youth, and was a member of the oldest Methodist in the United States. He was an old-time Abolitionist, one of the founders of the Republican party in 1850, and he was an advocate of the anti-slavery cause. He was married three times, the last wife surviving him.

LEHIGH, Wash., July 25.—Hon. W. P. Henderson, ex-Attorney-general of Arkansas, died here to-day. He was Chief Justice of New Mexico during the Cleveland administration.

Return of Hon. Frederick Douglass.

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to the widow of the late General George B. McClellan.

The House committee on military affairs has authorized a favorable report upon the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Edward States Army, to assume duties in connection with the world's Columbian exposition, with a proviso that while acting in a civil capacity the officer is to receive no pay from the government.

Secretary Windom to-day purchased four-per-cent, at \$1.24, and four-and-a-half per-cent, at \$1.05, aggregating \$200,000. It will continue to receive proposals to sell bonds for a few days.

The Secretary of State has called upon the United States minister to Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima at a Guatemalan port, and the seizure of the arms and ammunition which formed part of her cargo.

BIG STRIKE IN PROSPECT.

Movement in Brooklyn That May Result in a Tie-Up of All Building Operations.

NEW YORK, July 25.—In Brooklyn the trouble engendered by the roofers' strike several weeks ago is extending rapidly to other trades. This morning a meeting of the walking delegates of the building trades' sections of Brooklyn was held, when the question of putting a boycott on the manufacture of building materials was discussed. The reason assigned for this is because the Brick-manufacturers' Association is employing non-union men. This movement will have a serious effect upon the building industry in Brooklyn and Jersey City. The plumbers and saw-fitters have been ordered to tie up to-morrow. Their action is in sympathy with the roofers and sheet-iron workers, who are striking for eight hours per day.

New York Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The strike of workmen on the public schools is extending, and it now includes twenty-four of the grammar-schools. Only a few non-union men are at work on these. The trouble may seriously interfere with the opening of the schools in the fall.

The drivers in the employ of the street-cleaning department all returned to work this morning, an amicable arrangement having been arrived at between the men and Commissioner Beattie.

The clock-makers have been on a strike since June 10, resumed work this morning in all the manufactories and shops. The manufacturers say now they will be able to meet all contracts.

Carpenters' Strike May Be Renewed.

CHICAGO, July 25.—It is probable that another big strike of carpenters will place next Friday. The carpenters' union claim that the two houses' associations have united their interests and are trying to force down the scale of wages. The "new bosses" association, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution giving the carpenters the privilege of electing their own representatives to the board of the city.

ALLIES OF THE SOUTH.

Kansas City Democrats Meet and Resolve Against the Federal Election Bill.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—At a mass-meeting of Democrats, this evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Kansas City, a cosmopolitan city, embracing in its ranks both ex-Union and ex-confederate soldiers, a city having intimate relations with all sections of the country, North, East, South and West, that, in the interest of peace and good will, business prospects both present and past, and in the future, we condemn and deprecate the passage of what is known as the federal election bill now pending in the United States Congress, and we believe that it will be for the best interests of the whole country that no laws be enacted which will stir up strife and engender sectional feeling, and we denounce the attempt to pass this bill as a deliberate insult to the liberties of the South and their inalienable right to elect their own representatives.

Every Firm Opposed to the Boycott.

MACON, Ga., July 25.—The Telegraph to-day made a careful canvass of the business community, and found not a single firm in favor of the boycott proposed by the Atlanta Constitution. All of them opposed it.

There is in the community absolutely no sympathy with these sectional movements, and there is a probability that a mass-meeting will be asked to protest against the attempt to put Southern business men in a false position.

The Idea Ridiculed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 25.—A consensus of opinion, taken by the Times, of leading Republicans and Democrats of Chattanooga, shows the former are almost without exception opposed to the federal election bill, and think it is unwise and will do more harm than good, and the latter without any exception ridicule the idea of a boycott, and have no sympathy with any such movement.

EVANSVILLE SUFFERS AGAIN.

Box Factory and Lumber Yard Burned Out, Entailing a Loss of \$30,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—Fire broke out this morning in the box factory of McEwen & Foster, and spread to the lumber yards adjoining. The entire fire department was called out, and succeeded, after several hours' hard work, in getting the flames under control. The loss will reach \$20,000, on which there is an insurance of \$11,000 on the factory and \$7,000 on lumber. The factory has been in business for years, and did an annual business of \$15,000.

Other Fires.

CECILIA, Pa., July 25.—Fire yesterday in the brick store of J. D. Burrell, destroyed the store and the building. Loss, \$100,000; insurance small.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 25.—Evans' brick block was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$15,000; insurance about \$10,000.

Catholics Will Meet in Chicago in 1893.

BOSTON, July 25.—A business meeting was held in the Parker House this forenoon by the members of the committee appointed at the last congress of the Catholic hierarchy of America to decide on the matter of future congresses of a similar character. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the attendance for three hours was about 100. The adjournment was at 10 o'clock, and the committee had decided to hold the next convention in Chicago in 1893. Discussions were carried on in an informal manner, and the arrangements for the next convention were left to a committee to be appointed by Judge O'Brien. This evening an informal dinner was given by prominent Catholics to the visitors at the Parker House. Hon. P. A. Collins presided.

Ex-Congressman Charged with Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Ex-Congressman Eli J. Henkle was arrested to-day by Sergeant Schultz, of the northwestern district, on the charge of forging the indorsement of Thomas Humphrey, a well-known farmer residing near Baltimore, in this State, to three notes for \$150 each. The allegations are that Mr. Henkle sold the notes at different times to the firm of Biedler Brothers & Co., commission merchants. Humphrey declares that the indorsement of his name is a forgery. Mr. Henkle is one of the best-known politicians in the State, and for four years represented the Fifth district in Congress. He has also been a member of the State Legislature. For several years he has lived a retired life in this city.

Dropped Dead While Climbing a Mountain.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., July 25.—Guy R. Pelton, of New York, who was making a tour of the Yellowstone Park, dropped dead while ascending St. Mary's mountain. Mr. Pelton was from two consecutive terms a congressman from New York city. The remains were shipped East.

Terrific Storm in Jacks Valley.

CARSON, Nev., July 25.—A terrific thunder-storm is reported from Jacks Valley. Rocks were upheaved, and a tremendous flood in the air, trees torn up and the ground rent ten feet deep. Two Pinte Indians and several animals are reported to have been killed.

Washington, July 25.—After a quorum had been secured in the Senate to-day, Mr. Blair presented a memorial from the headquarters of the Grand Army post, expressing abhorrence at the action of Congress in allowing pension agents a fee of \$10 in each case under the recent dependent pension act, and inclosing the circular of a Washington claims agent offering to active men in localities one-half the fee in all cases sent to him. He said that he concurred with the memorialists in the expression of their "abhorrence."

Mr. Cockrell presented a memorial from St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage by the Senate of the federal election bill, and stating that the masses of the people were so "dazed with the enormity of the proposed outrage on the sanctity of the ballot" they had not yet formulated words in condemnation of it. Other memorials against the bill were presented from Adrian, Mich. The House bill on the subject was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution instructing the committee on printing to report whether any abuses exist in printing matter in the Congressional Record that ought not to be printed therein, and to report such bill or regulation as will limit such printing to the actual proceedings in both houses, also, whether it is expedient to edit the debates of Congress by the omission of such parts as are immaterial and of such papers as are already printed as public documents. The resolution gave rise to some discussion, but was finally referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Morrill moved to proceed to the consideration of the tariff bill, and Mr. Gray antagonized that motion with one to resume consideration of the House bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the Navy Department. The latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 23—and the revenue marine bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Frye amendments were adopted extending the limitation of the bill to the life-saving service.

Mr. Cockrell, in arguing against the bill, said that all the monstrosities that had come before the Senate in the past, and that he beat them all. It was worthy of the aggressive and restless disposition of the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Chandler, who had able help-tenants on the floor of the Senate, dancing while he, behind the scenes, pulled the wires. Mr. Chandler had not concluded his remarks when the hour of 1 o'clock, and the tariff bill came up as unfinished business.

Filibustering in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In the House to-day Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, with certain recommendations relative thereto. On a point of order raised by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky the bill was sent to the committee of the whole, and Mr. Cannon moved that the House go into this committee for its consideration. This motion was carried, and the Democrats in the interest of the private calendar, but prevailed—yeas, 104; nays, 81. Mr. Eulice of Tennessee, having changed his vote for that of the majority, a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was tabled and the House accordingly went into committee. Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair. The House then consumed in reading the amendments and in fixing the limit of debate. Speeches were made for and against the changes made by the Senate. The evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Nothing was done at the evening session.

MINOR MATTERS.

Messrs. Platt and Miller Out of the Race for the New York Senatorship.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Thornton, of northern New York, a delegate to the national convention of 1888, and an active Republican politician, was in Washington to-day to consult with parliamentary authorities upon a case liable to arise out of the contest in the Empire State over the election of a successor to Senator Everts. He brought with him a piece of news relating to two prominent people of New York, said he: "Republicans in our State accept as genuine the recent announcement by ex-Senator Platt of his retirement from politics. Ex-Senator Miller has made a contract with the Nicaragua Canal Company that he will not engage in politics for a term of five years. So both of these men are out of the senatorial race. The principle of one of whom I believe will be successful, are State Representative Erwin, of St. Lawrence county, and State Senator Sloan Fassett, of Chenango county."

Half-Past